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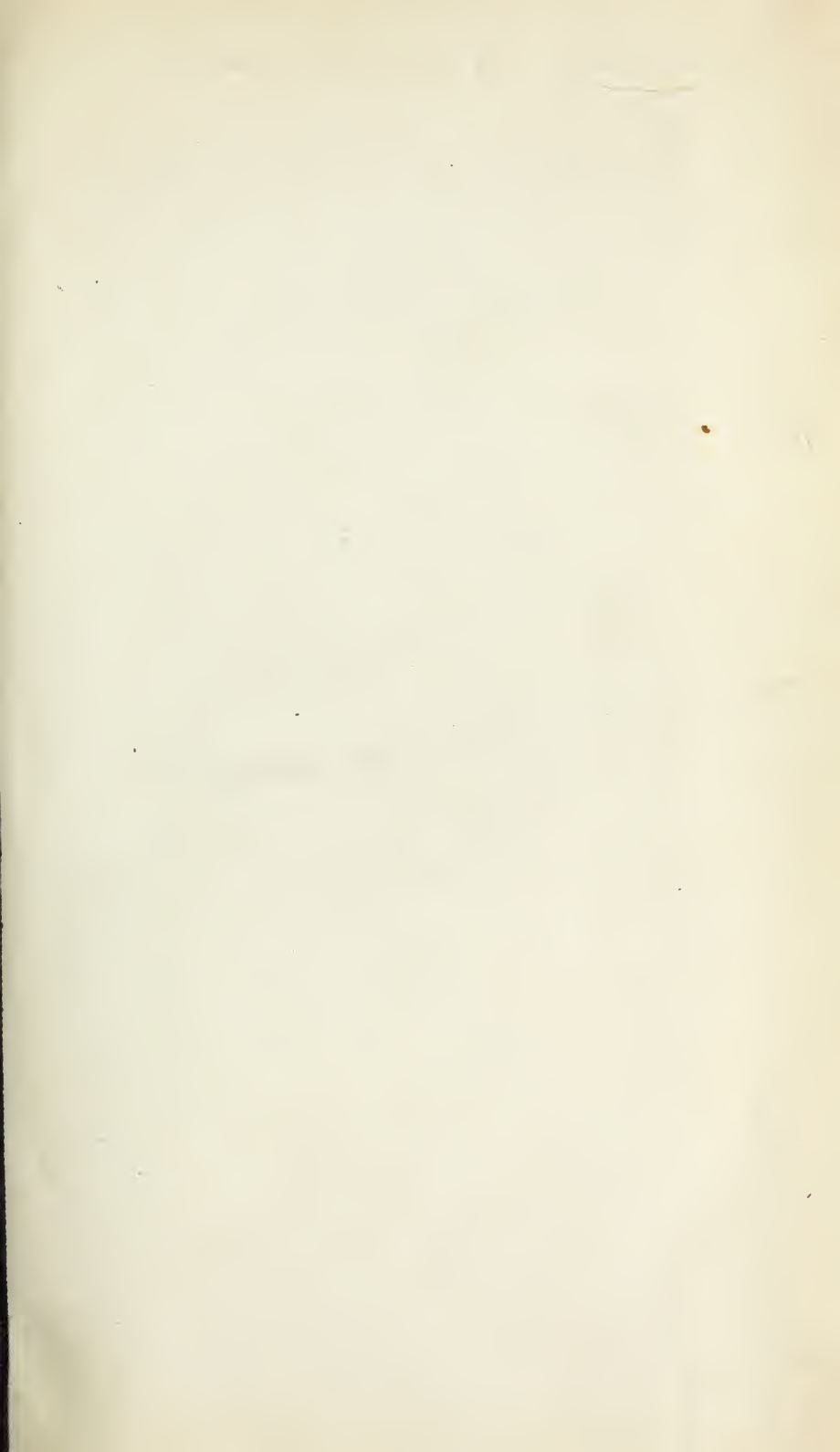
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COMMERCIAL STOCKS OF MISCELLANEOUS ANIMAL FOOD PRODUCTS

IN THE UNITED STATES
ON AUGUST 31, 1917

Hams, Bacon and Shoulders, Salt Pork, Salt Beef,
Salt Fish, and Condensed Milk



Contribution from the Bureau of Markets
CHARLES J. BRAND, Chief

3
WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY 28, 1918.

COMMERCIAL STOCKS of cured hams, bacon, and shoulders in the United States on August 31, 1917, the date of the preliminary War Emergency Food Survey, were approximately 488,000,000 pounds. Nearly 85 per cent of these stocks were held by the meat packers. The storage warehouses held 6 per cent of the total; the wholesale dealers, nearly 3 per cent; and the retailers, nearly 3 per cent. Over one-fifth of the total stocks were in Illinois, while one-third of the remaining stocks were held in the four states of Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska. The reports giving data for both August 31, 1917, and August 31, 1916, indicated an increase of 0.8 per cent in the total holdings. This net increase was due almost entirely to an increase in the holdings of storage warehouses.

The stocks of cured and salted pork amounted to 215,000,000 pounds, the meat packers holding nearly 75 per cent of the total. The storage warehouses held 11 per cent; the wholesale dealers, 7 per cent; and the retailers, slightly more than 3 per cent. Illinois again, with nearly one-third of the total, far surpassed all other states in stocks reported. Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas, and Massachusetts also held relatively large stocks. The stocks reported for 1917 were 5.5 per cent larger than those reported for 1916.

The stocks of salted and cured beef amounted to 57,000,000 pounds, of which nearly seven-tenths were held by the meat packers. The storage warehouses held about 9 per cent of the total, and the wholesale dealers about 5 per cent. Nearly one-third of the United States total was reported from Illinois, with Kansas and New York next in importance. A 35 per cent increase in total stocks of the United States was indicated for the year ending August 31, 1917.

The holdings of dry-salted and cured fish, and fish in brine, amounted to approximately 115,000,000 pounds. About 51 per cent of these stocks were held by fish packers and wholesale fish dealers, and 30 per cent by storage warehouses. Massachusetts alone reported more than one-third of the total, Illinois, New York, and Maine also reporting large stocks. There was an increase of about 6 per cent over the holdings of the previous year.

Stocks of condensed and evaporated milk totaled 390,000,000 pounds. Condenseries and wholesale dealers each held about 30 per cent of the total stocks. Retail dealers held about 13 per cent, while storage warehouses and exporters held 11 per cent and 9 per cent, respectively. Three-fourths of all stocks were reported by 10 states, New York alone reporting one-fourth of the total. The 1917 stocks were 77.5 per cent larger than those of 1916.



350539

COMMERCIAL STOCKS OF MISCELLANEOUS ANIMAL FOOD PRODUCTS IN THE UNITED STATES ON AUGUST 31, 1917.

CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
Hams, bacon and shoulders	3	Salt fish	12
Salt pork	6	Condensed milk	15
Salt beef	9		

COMMERCIAL STOCKS OF HAMS, BACON, AND SHOULDERS IN THE UNITED STATES ON AUGUST 31, 1917.

THE TOTAL STOCKS of hams, bacon, and shoulders reported for August 31, 1917, amounted to 427,867,228 pounds. This includes all cured hams, bacon, and shoulders, both sweet-pickled and dry-salted, whether smoked or not. Assuming that 85 to 90 per cent of all stocks were included in the survey, the total supplies in the United States on this date would approximate 488,000,000 pounds. (See Table 1 and Diagrams 1-3.)

NUMBER OF FIRMS REPORTING.

There were 59,734 concerns reporting stocks of hams, bacon, and shoulders, which number represents about three-fifths of those returning schedules. All but 45 out of 822 packers, 14 per cent of the storage warehouses, 33.2 per cent of the wholesale dealers, and 63.3 per cent of the retail dealers, reported holdings of hams, bacon, and shoulders.

HOLDINGS BY GROUPS AND CLASSES OF CONCERNS.

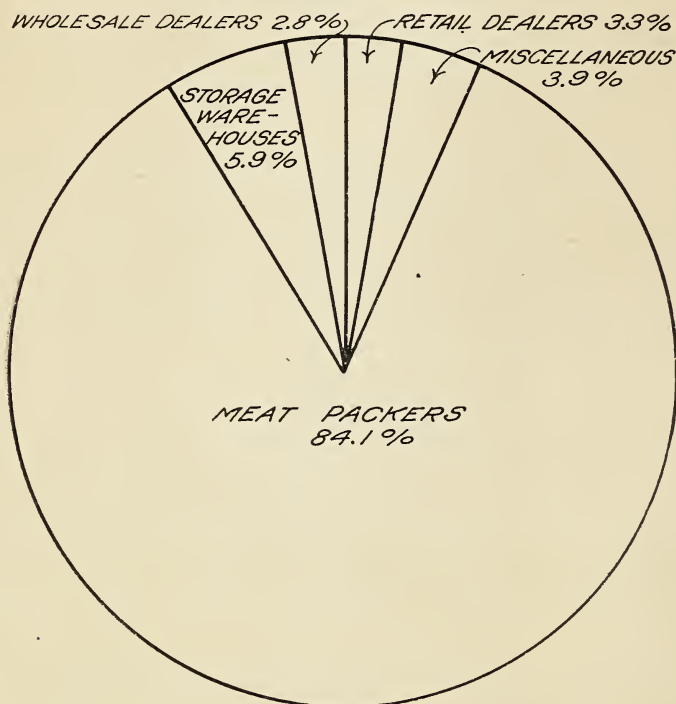
Among the groups of firms for which figures are given in Table 1, the meat packers reported 361,932,276 pounds, or 85 per cent of the total. The remaining stocks were held by storage warehouses, and wholesale and retail dealers. Storage warehouses reported 25,512,057 pounds, of which 24,478,731 were held by cold storage firms. Wholesale and retail dealers held 11,940,169 and 14,368,359 respectively. Of the wholesale stocks, the meat and provision jobbers reported 10,030,263 pounds.

NOTE.—The material in this circular was prepared under the direction of Mr. C. W. Thompson by the War Emergency Food Survey Section of the Bureau of Markets.

HOLDINGS BY STATES.

Over 215,000,000 pounds or more than one-half of the total stocks were reported from five states. The holdings of these states, in round millions of pounds, were: Illinois, 98; Iowa, 49; Kansas, 36; Missouri, 35; and Nebraska, 29. The next seven states in the order of their holdings were: New York, Indiana, Ohio, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin, which together held about one-fourth of the total.

DIAGRAM 1.—DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL STOCKS OF HAMS, BACON, AND SHOULDERS REPORTED FOR AUGUST 31, 1917.



STOCKS REPORTED (Pounds).

TOTAL.....	430,407,225
Meat packers	361,932,276
Storage warehouses	25,512,057
Wholesale dealers	11,940,169
Retail dealers	14,368,359
Miscellaneous	16,654,367

TABLE 1.—Stocks of hams, bacon, and shoulders reported for August 31, 1917, with comparative figures for 1917 and 1916—United States totals.

(Food Survey of August 31, 1917.)

Class of business.	Total stocks reported for August 31, 1917.	Comparative figures—from firms reporting for both 1917 and 1916.		
		1917 stocks.		1916 stocks.
		Quantity.	Per cent of 1916.	
	Pounds.	Pounds.		Pounds.
Total	430,407,228	398,327,435	100.8	395,107,425
Meat packers.....	361,932,276	352,259,249	100.0	352,433,850
Storage warehouses.....	25,512,057	15,302,397	132.0	11,596,810
Cold storages	24,478,731	14,409,900	133.5	10,794,420
Warehouses	1,033,326	892,497	111.2	802,390
Wholesale dealers.....	11,940,169	8,520,723	98.2	8,675,944
Meat and provision jobbers.....	10,030,263	7,050,799	101.8	6,920,960
Wholesale grocers.....	1,909,906	1,469,924	83.7	1,754,984
Retail dealers.....	14,368,359	8,197,852	98.3	8,338,500
Retail grocers.....	4,996,278	2,910,147	97.7	2,978,300
General stores.....	3,293,529	2,183,262	97.9	2,231,162
Chain grocery stores.....	349,910	245,528	109.4	224,524
Retail meat markets.....	5,686,991	2,840,085	98.4	2,886,694
Retail grain and flour dealers.....	41,651	18,830	105.7	17,820
Miscellaneous	16,654,367	14,047,214	99.9	14,062,321

DIAGRAM 2.—TOTAL STOCKS OF HAMs, BACON, AND SHOULDERS REPORTED FOR THE 20 MOST IMPORTANT STATES.

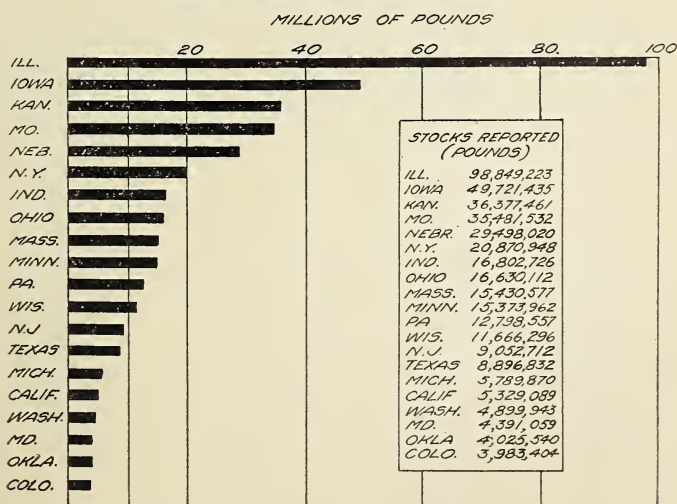
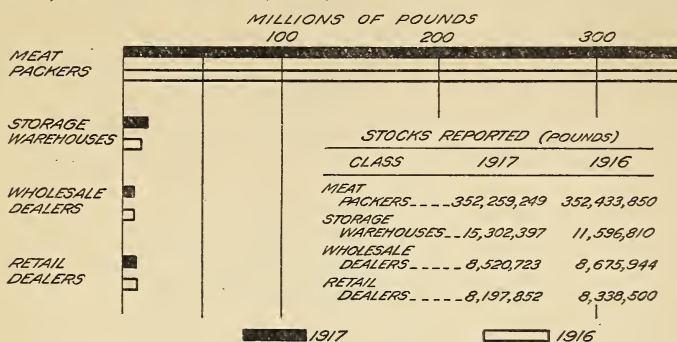


DIAGRAM 3.—STOCKS OF HAMS, BACON, AND SHOULDERS REPORTED FOR AUGUST 31, 1917, AND FOR AUGUST 31, 1916, BY IMPORTANT GROUPS OF FIRMS.



COMPARATIVE HOLDINGS IN 1917 AND 1916.

On the basis of reports from concerns giving data for both years, it appears that there was an increase of only 0.8 per cent in total holdings for the two years. The comparative holdings of the important groups and classes of firms are shown graphically in Diagram 3.

The meat packers reported approximately the same holdings for the two years. The storage warehouses reported, for 1917, stocks 32 per cent larger than for 1916, this increase being largely in cold storage holdings; the holdings of wholesale and retail concerns show a slight decrease.

COMMERCIAL STOCKS OF SALT PORK IN THE UNITED STATES ON AUGUST 31, 1917.

The total stocks of cured and salted pork reported were 188,772,742 pounds. Assuming that 85 to 90 per cent of all stocks were included in the survey, the total for the United States on August 31, 1917, would be approximately 215,000,000 pounds.

NUMBER OF FIRMS REPORTING.

The total number of schedules received from firms of classes which might be expected to handle salt pork was 121,000. Of this number of firms, 37,000, or about 30 per cent, reported stocks of salt pork on the date of the survey. The firms reporting this commodity included 604 meat packers, 1,464 wholesale dealers, and about 34,000 retail dealers.

HOLDINGS BY GROUPS AND CLASSES OF CONCERNS.

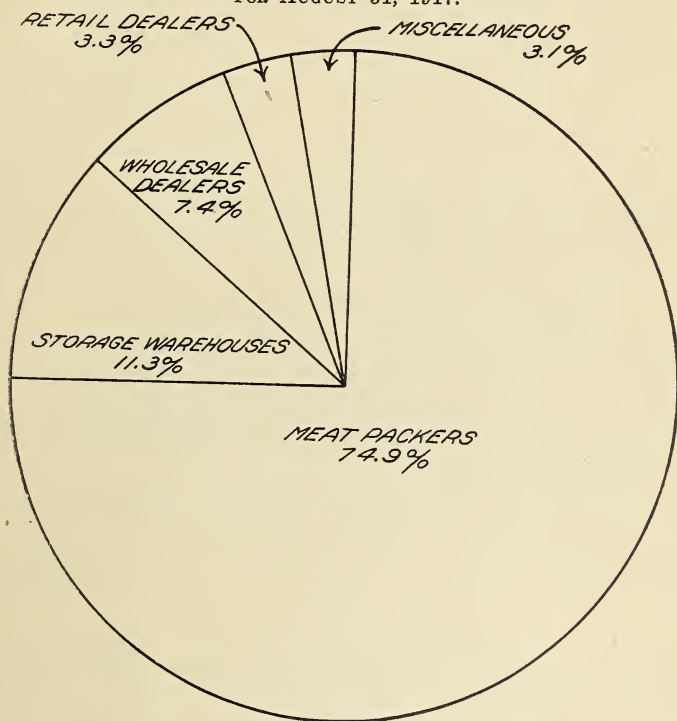
Table 2 gives figures for important groups and classes of firms, while the general distribution of the 1917 holdings is shown graphi-

cally in Diagram 4. The meat packers held 74.9 per cent of all stocks. The storage warehouses held 11.3 per cent, most of which was in cold-storage houses; the wholesale dealers held 7.4 per cent, most of this being in the hands of meat and provision jobbers; and the retail dealers reported 3.3 per cent of the total.

HOLDINGS BY STATES.

Of the important states, data for 20 of which are presented in Diagram 5, Illinois reported the largest holdings, with 63,632,137 pounds. Next in importance were: Nebraska, with 20,160,042 pounds; Massachusetts, with 16,931,960 pounds; Missouri, with 16,065,858 pounds; and Kansas with 13,547,364 pounds.

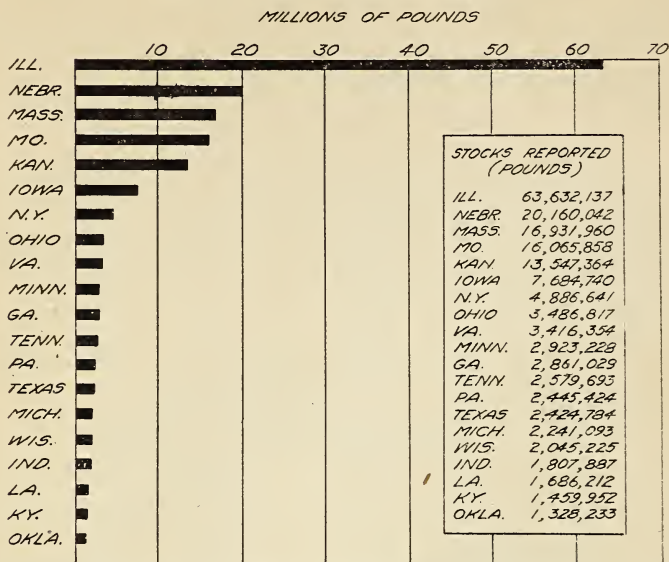
DIAGRAM 4.—DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL STOCKS OF SALT PORK REPORTED FOR AUGUST 31, 1917.



STOCKS REPORTED (Pounds).

TOTAL.....	188,772,742
Meat packers	141,409,203
Storage warehouses	21,239,349
Wholesale dealers	14,020,396
Retail dealers	6,287,487
Miscellaneous	5,816,307

DIAGRAM 5.—TOTAL STOCKS OF SALT PORK REPORTED FOR AUGUST 31, 1917, FOR THE 20 MOST IMPORTANT STATES.



These five states, which together held over one-half of the total stocks reported, owe their position among the most important states to the holdings of their meat packers.

COMPARATIVE HOLDINGS IN 1917 AND 1916.

The total stocks reported for 1917 by firms which gave information for both years were 5.5 per cent larger than the 1916 stocks of these same firms. Decreases were shown by several of the groups, however, including the storage warehouses, and the retail dealers, as may be seen by referring to Diagram 6.

The stocks held by the meat packers increased 7.1 per cent; and those of the meat and provision jobbers, 15.5 per cent.

DIAGRAM 6.—STOCKS OF SALT PORK REPORTED FOR AUGUST 31, 1917, AND FOR AUGUST 31, 1916, BY IMPORTANT GROUPS OF FIRMS.

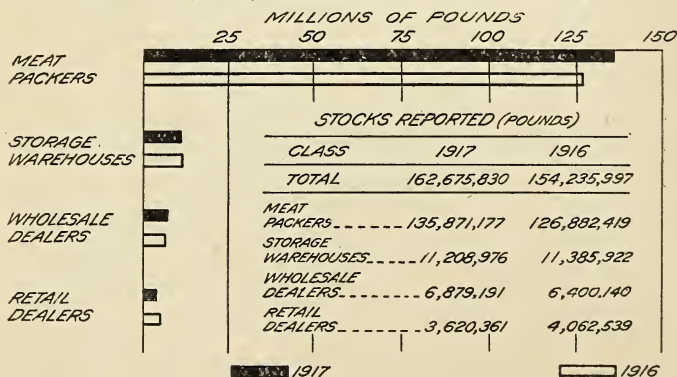


TABLE 2.—*Stocks of salt pork reported for August 31, 1917, with comparative figures for 1917 and 1916—United States totals.*

(Food Survey of August 31, 1917.)

Class of business.	Total stocks reported for August 31, 1917.	Comparative figures—from firms reporting for both 1917 and 1916.		
		1917 stocks.		1916 stocks.
		Quantity.	Per cent of 1916.	
	Pounds.	Pounds.		Pounds.
Total	188,772,742	162,675,830	105.5	154,235,997
Meat packers.....	141,409,203	135,871,177	107.1	126,882,419
Storage warehouses.....	21,239,349	11,208,976	98.4	11,385,922
Cold storages	20,642,983	11,197,828	98.5	11,369,579
Warehouses	596,366	11,148	68.2	16,343
Wholesale dealers.....	14,020,396	6,879,191	107.5	6,400,140
Wholesale grocers.....	2,616,288	1,761,858	89.5	1,968,962
Meat and provision jobbers.....	11,404,108	5,117,333	115.5	4,431,178
Retail dealers.....	6,287,487	3,620,361	89.1	4,062,539
Retail grocers.....	2,566,616	1,546,228	87.4	1,769,368
General stores.....	2,072,023	1,206,934	92.2	1,309,517
Chain grocery stores.....	190,939	126,458	107.3	117,876
Retail meat markets.....	1,395,948	709,881	85.3	832,315
Retail grain and flour dealers.....	62,061	30,860	92.2	33,463
Miscellaneous	5,816,307	5,096,125	92.6	5,504,977

COMMERCIAL STOCKS OF SALT BEEF IN THE UNITED STATES ON AUGUST 31, 1917.

The survey returns give a total of 51,386,561 pounds for the commercial stocks of salted and cured beef, including pickled, canned, and dried beef, on August 31, 1917. Assuming that 85 to 90 per cent of all stocks were included in the survey, the total holdings for the United States would be approximately 58,000,000 pounds on the date of the survey.

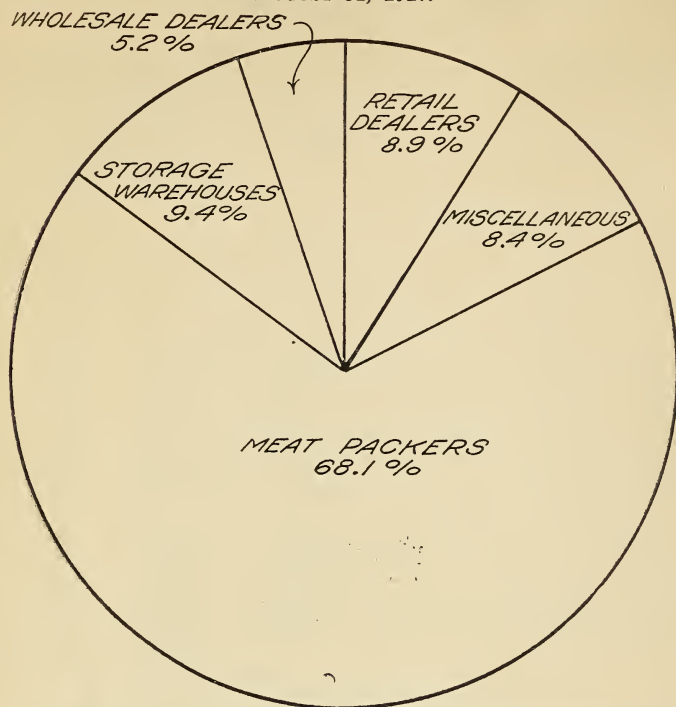
NUMBER OF FIRMS REPORTING.

The total number of schedules received from firms in classes which might handle salt beef was 110,000. Of this number of firms, 28,000, or about 25 per cent, reported stocks of salt beef. Only 65 out of 1,102 storage warehouses, and 597 wholesale grocers out of 4,793 reported stocks on hand. About one-half of the meat packers, and the meat and provision jobbers reported holdings, and a little more than one-fourth of the retail dealers.

HOLDINGS BY GROUPS AND CLASSES OF CONCERNS.

Of the total stocks, as shown in Diagram 7 and Table 3, the meat packers held 68.1 per cent, or 35,001,411 pounds; the next largest

DIAGRAM 7.—DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL STOCKS OF SALT BEEF REPORTED FOR AUGUST 31, 1917.



STOCKS REPORTED (Pounds).

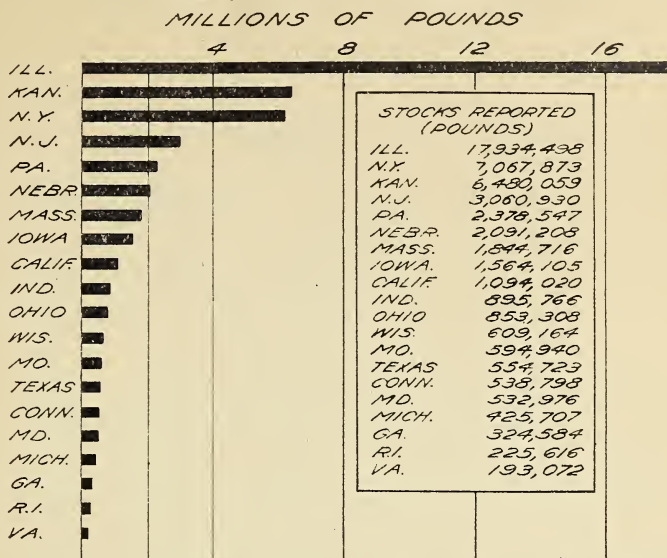
TOTAL.....	51,386,561
Meat packers	35,001,411
Storage warehouses	4,850,332
Wholesale dealers	2,681,277
Retail dealers	4,559,169
Miscellaneous	4,294,372

holdings in order, expressed in pounds, were: Storage warehouses, 4,850,332; retail dealers, 4,559,169; and wholesale dealers, 2,681,277. Of the storage warehouse stocks, 3,874,586 pounds were in cold storage and only 975,746 pounds in warehouses. Of the wholesale stocks the meat and provision jobbers held four-fifths, and the wholesale grocers one-fifth. The retail meat markets held the largest stocks among the retailers, with 2,574,337 pounds, or 56.5 per cent of the total holdings of the retail group.

HOLDINGS BY STATES.

Diagram 8 shows graphically the stocks reported from the 20 most important states. Illinois, with 17,934,498 pounds, held over one-third of the total stocks in the country, while Kansas and New York each held about one-eighth. This showing, particularly in the case of

DIAGRAM 8.—TOTAL STOCKS OF SALT BEEF REPORTED FOR AUGUST 31, 1917, FOR THE 20 MOST IMPORTANT STATES.



Illinois and Kansas, is due to the large stocks in the hands of the meat packers. New Jersey ranked fourth, with 3,060,930 pounds, followed by Pennsylvania with 2,378,547 and Nebraska with 2,091,208. Three other states, Massachusetts, Iowa, and California, each reported over 1 million pounds.

COMPARATIVE HOLDINGS IN 1917 AND 1916.

The comparative figures (shown graphically for the important groups of firms in Diagram 9) indicate an increase of 33.9 per cent in the holdings of 1917, as compared with those of 1916. All the large groups, except the retailers, made increases in their holdings, while the total decrease among retailers amounted to only 7.7 per cent.

DIAGRAM 9.—STOCKS OF SALT BEEF REPORTED FOR AUGUST 31, 1917, AND FOR AUGUST 31, 1916, BY IMPORTANT GROUPS OF FIRMS.

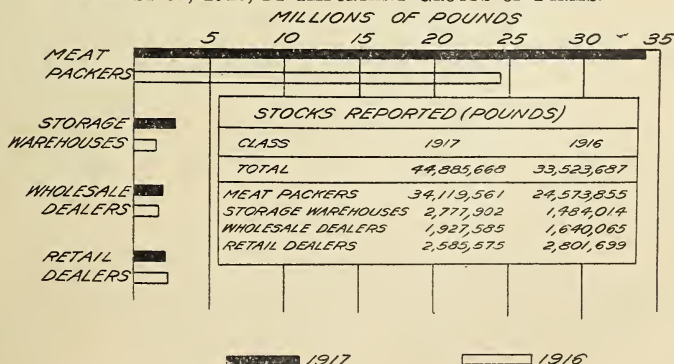


TABLE 3.—*Stocks of salt beef reported for August 31, 1917, with comparative figures for 1917 and 1916—United States totals.*

(Food Survey of August 31, 1917.)

Class of business.	Total stocks reported for August 31, 1917	Comparative figures—from firms reporting for both 1917 and 1916.		
		1917 stocks.		1916 stocks.
		Quantity.	Per cent of 1916.	
	Pounds.	Pounds.		Pounds.
Total	51,386,561	44,885,668	133.9	33,523,687
Meat packers.....	35,001,411	34,119,561	138.8	24,573,855
Storage warehouses.....	4,850,332	2,777,902	187.2	1,484,014
Cold storages	3,874,586	1,866,431	199.0	937,879
Warehouses	975,746	911,471	166.9	546,135
Wholesale dealers.....	2,681,277	1,927,585	117.5	1,640,065
Wholesale grocers.....	975,314	685,081	108.2	632,921
Meat and provision jobbers.....	1,705,963	1,242,504	123.4	1,007,144
Retail dealers.....	4,559,169	2,585,575	92.3	2,807,699
Retail grocers.....	1,297,558	797,279	94.1	847,698
General stores.....	571,768	384,943	108.5	354,396
Chain grocery stores.....	110,635	78,893	110.3	71,136
Retail meat markets.....	2,574,337	1,322,628	86.6	1,526,488
Retail grain and flour dealers.....	4,871	1,832	92.5	1,981
Miscellaneous	4,294,372	3,475,045	114.9	3,024,054

The holdings of the meat packers increased by 9,545,706 pounds, or 38.8 per cent. The storage warehouses reported a gain of 87.2 per cent; the wholesale grocers, 8.2 per cent; the meat and provision jobbers, 23.4 per cent; the general stores, 4.1 per cent; and the grocery stores, 10.9 per cent.

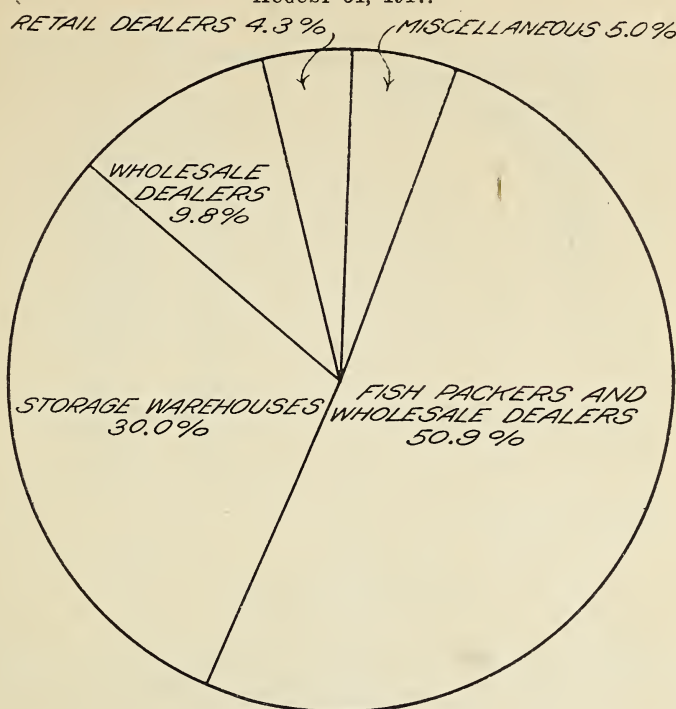
COMMERCIAL STOCKS OF SALT FISH IN THE UNITED STATES ON AUGUST 31, 1917.

The term "salt fish" as used in this report covers both dried fish (including dry-salted, smoked, etc.) and fish in brine. The stocks of salt fish as thus defined which were reported as on hand August 31, 1917, amounted to 100,739,670 pounds. Assuming that between 85 and 90 per cent of the total stocks on hand were included in these reports, the total commercial stocks may be estimated at about 115,000,000 pounds.

NUMBER OF CONCERNS REPORTING.

The number of schedules received from firms of classes that might handle dried fish was 110,000. Out of this number of firms 29,000 reported stocks of salt fish on hand at the date of the survey. Ap-

DIAGRAM 10.—DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL STOCKS OF SALT FISH REPORTED FOR
AUGUST 31, 1917.



STOCKS REPORTED (Pounds).

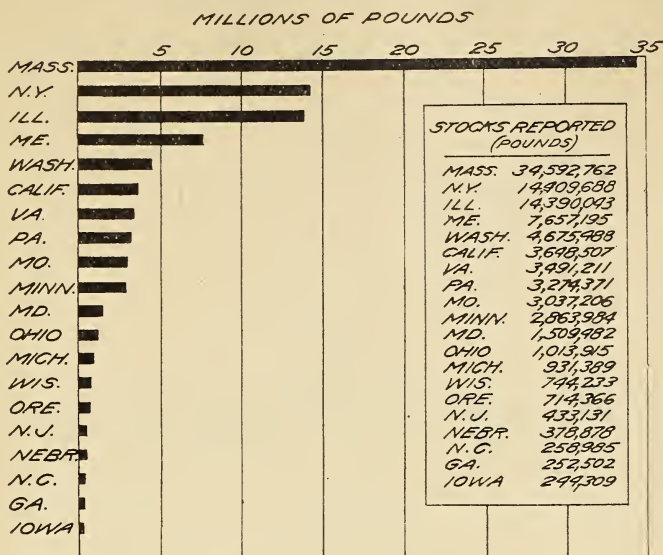
TOTAL.....	100,739,670
Fish packers and wholesale dealers.....	51,317,273
Storage warehouses	30,235,838
Wholesale dealers	9,895,551
Retail dealers	4,363,558
Miscellaneous	4,927,450

proximately 82 per cent of the salt fish packers and wholesalers of fish reported stocks on hand, as did also about 33 per cent of the wholesale grocers, 27 per cent of the retail dealers, and 26 per cent of the cold storage houses.

HOLDINGS BY GROUPS AND CLASSES OF CONCERNS.

Of the stocks reported, as shown by Table 4, 51,317,273 pounds, or 50.9 per cent of the total, were in the hands of the fish packers and wholesalers of fish, 30,235,838 pounds, were in storage warehouses, 9,895,551 pounds were held by general wholesale dealers, and 4,363,558 pounds by retail dealers. Diagram 10 shows in graphic form the distribution of the total stocks among the various groups of concerns.

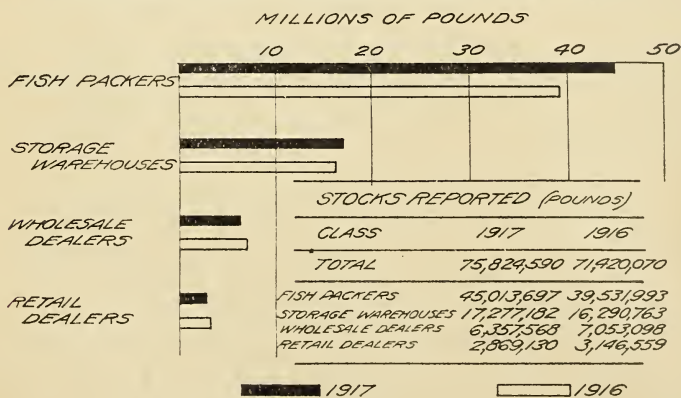
DIAGRAM 11.—TOTAL STOCKS OF SALT FISH REPORTED FOR AUGUST 31, 1917, FOR THE 20 MOST IMPORTANT STATES.



HOLDINGS BY STATES.

New England alone reported nearly 35 million pounds, or almost 35 per cent of the total stocks for the United States. The bulk of these stocks were reported from Massachusetts, as may be seen from Diagram 11, which represents in graphic form the holdings of the 20 states which reported largest stocks. Illinois and New York reported approximately 14,000,000 each, while Maine, the fourth state on the list, reported slightly more than half this amount.

DIAGRAM 12.—STOCKS OF SALT FISH REPORTED FOR AUGUST 31, 1917, AND FOR AUGUST 31, 1916, BY IMPORTANT GROUPS OF FIRMS.



COMPARATIVE HOLDINGS IN 1917 AND 1916.

As indicated by the table, the total stocks reported as on hand August 31, 1917, were 6.2 per cent larger than those of August 31, 1916. This comparison is based on those schedules which gave information for both dates. The fish packers and wholesalers of fish reported an increase in stocks of 13.9 per cent, and the storage warehouses, an increase of 6.1 per cent. The general wholesale dealers and the retail dealers, on the other hand, showed decreases in stocks amounting to 9.9 per cent and 8.8 per cent, respectively. The comparative stocks of the various groups of concerns are represented graphically in Diagram 12.

TABLE 4.—*Stocks of salt fish reported for August 31, 1917, with comparative figures for 1917 and 1916—United States totals.*

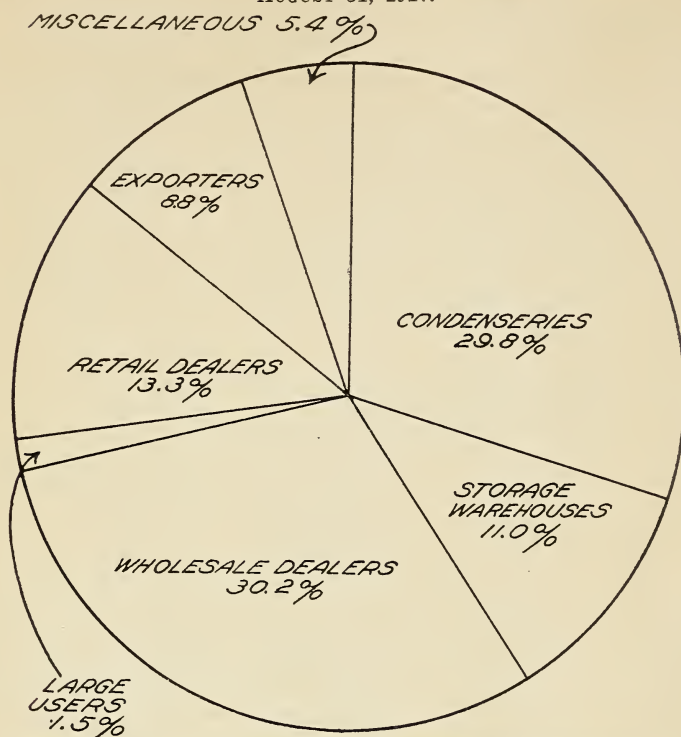
(Food Survey of August 31, 1917.)

Class of business.	Total stocks reported for August 31, 1917.	Comparative figures—from firms reporting for both 1917 and 1916.		
		1917 stocks.		1916 stocks.
		Quantity.	Per cent of 1916.	
	Pounds.	Pounds.		Pounds.
Total	100,739,670	75,824,590	106.2	71,420,070
Fish packers and wholesale dealers.....	51,317,273	45,013,697	113.9	39,531,993
Storage warehouses.....	30,235,838	17,277,182	106.1	16,290,763
Cold storages	23,143,295	10,720,637	127.1	8,433,328
Warehouses	5,139,360	4,692,222	77.9	6,020,463
Meat packers (warehouses).....	1,953,183	1,864,323	101.5	1,836,972
Wholesale dealers.....	9,895,551	6,357,568	90.1	7,053,098
Wholesale grocers.....	9,739,003	6,213,637	89.6	6,932,251
Meat and provision jobbers.....	156,548	143,931	119.1	120,847
Retail dealers.....	4,363,558	2,869,130	91.2	3,146,559
Retail grocers.....	2,540,393	1,650,509	88.7	1,861,370
General stores.....	1,386,937	985,545	95.5	1,032,049
Chain grocery stores.....	154,039	101,140	81.7	123,741
Retail meat markets.....	264,622	117,954	96.6	122,079
Retail grain and flour dealers.....	17,567	6,982	95.4	7,320
Miscellaneous	4,927,450	4,307,013	79.8	5,397,657

COMMERCIAL STOCKS OF CONDENSED MILK IN THE UNITED STATES ON AUGUST 31, 1917.

The total stocks of condensed and evaporated milk reported for August 31, 1917, amounted to 341,094,945 pounds. Assuming that 85 to 90 per cent of all stocks were included in the survey, the total supplies in the United States on this date would approximate 390,000,000 pounds.

DIAGRAM 13.—DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL STOCKS OF CONDENSED MILK REPORTED FOR AUGUST 31, 1917.



STOCKS REPORTED (Pounds).	
TOTAL	341,094,945
Condenseries	101,675,962
Storage warehouses	37,489,785
Wholesale dealers	103,122,391
Large users of condensed milk.....	5,337,689
Exporters	29,844,876
Retail dealers	45,354,431
Miscellaneous	18,269,811

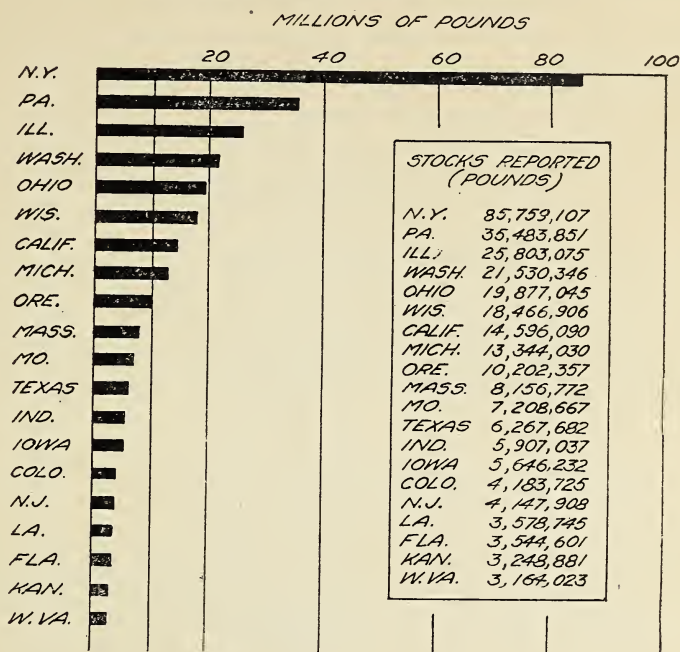
NUMBER OF FIRMS REPORTING.

There were 57,744 concerns reporting stocks of condensed or evaporated milk, which number represents about one-half of those returning schedules. All of the condenseries which submitted schedules, 69.0 per cent of the wholesale dealers, and 54.3 per cent of the retail dealers, reported holdings of condensed milk.

HOLDINGS BY GROUPS AND CLASSES OF CONCERNS.

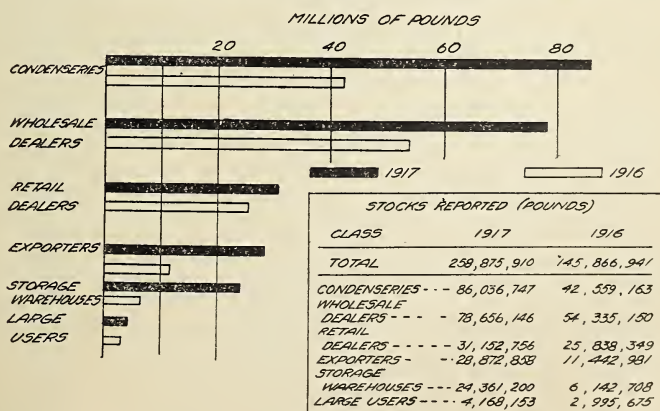
Among the groups of firms for which figures are given in Table 5, the wholesale dealers, who reported 103,122,391 pounds, held the largest

DIAGRAM 14.—TOTAL STOCKS OF CONDENSED MILK REPORTED FOR AUGUST 31, 1917,
FOR THE 20 MOST IMPORTANT STATES.



stocks, followed in order by the condenseries, with 101,675,962 pounds, and the group of retail dealers, with 45,354,431 pounds. Of the total retail stocks, the retail grocers held about two-thirds. The distribution of the total stocks among the important groups of firms is shown graphically in Diagram 13.

DIAGRAM 15.—STOCKS OF CONDENSED MILK REPORTED FOR AUGUST 31, 1917, AND FOR
AUGUST 31, 1916, BY IMPORTANT GROUPS OF FIRMS.



Of storage warehouse holdings, the warehouses reported 18,635,981 pounds, or nearly one-half, and the cold storages 11,281,575, or about three-tenths, the remainder being held in storage by the meat packers.

In the retail group, the general stores reported 12,631,359 pounds, or nearly one-half the total, and chain grocery stores reported 9,397,693 pounds.

HOLDINGS BY STATES.

Over 300 million pounds, or nearly nine-tenths of the total stocks, were reported from the 20 states, shown in Diagram 14, while three-fourths of the total stocks were reported by ten states. The holdings of the leading states, in round million pounds, were: New York, 85; Pennsylvania, 35; Illinois, 25; Washington, 21; Ohio, 19; Wisconsin,

TABLE 5.—*Stocks of condensed milk reported for August 31, 1917, with comparative figures for 1917 and 1916—United States totals.*

(Food Survey of August 31, 1917.)

Class of business.	Total stocks reported for August 31, 1917.	Comparative figures—from firms reporting for both 1917 and 1916.		
		1917 stocks.		1916 stocks.
		Quantity.	Per cent of 1916.	
	Pounds.	Pounds.		Pounds.
Total	341,094,945	238,875,910	177.5	145,866,941
Condenseries	101,675,962	86,036,747	202.2	42,559,163
Storage warehouses.....	37,489,785	24,361,200	396.6	6,142,708
Cold storages	11,281,575	8,595,643	419.3	2,050,034
Warehouses	18,635,981	9,831,291	366.8	2,680,565
Meat packers.....	7,572,229	5,934,266	420.2	1,412,109
Wholesale dealers.....	103,122,391	78,656,146	144.8	54,335,150
Wholesale grocers.....	101,526,625	77,201,885	143.6	53,762,713
Meat and provision jobbers.....	1,595,766	1,454,261	254.0	572,437
Large users.....	5,337,689	4,168,153	139.1	2,995,675
Bakers, wholesale and retail.....	2,027,389	1,627,830	125.0	1,302,680
Confectioners, manufacturing and whole- sale	1,536,310	1,116,407	109.8	1,016,792
Ice cream manufacturers.....	1,773,990	1,423,916	210.6	676,203
Exporters	29,844,876	28,872,858	252.3	11,442,981
Retail dealers.....	45,354,431	31,152,756	120.6	25,838,349
Retail grocers	22,630,677	13,690,468	109.0	12,562,177
General stores	12,631,359	8,915,267	119.2	7,479,179
Chain grocery stores	9,387,683	8,118,780	149.6	5,425,591
Retail meat markets	599,982	377,658	115.0	328,257
Retail grain and flour dealers.....	104,730	50,583	117.2	43,145
Miscellaneous	18,269,811	5,628,050	220.5	2,552,915

18; California, 14; Michigan, 13; Oregon, 10; and Massachusetts, 8. Condensery stocks were large in New York, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, and Oregon.

COMPARATIVE HOLDINGS IN 1917 AND 1916.

On the basis of reports from concerns giving data for both years, it appears that all groups and classes of concerns reported larger stocks for 1917 than for 1916, the increase in the total stocks amounting to 77.5 per cent.

The comparative holdings of the important groups of firms are shown graphically in Diagram 15.

The condenseries reported for 1917 stocks 102.5 per cent larger than their 1916 stocks; the storage warehouses show an increase of 296.6 per cent; and the exporters an increase of 60.3 per cent.

